* Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
* Swajaldhara
* Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)/Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

(b) The Schemes are implemented by the State Govts. The Ministry has been impressing upon the States and Union Territories to implement the Schemes effectively and in accordance with the guidelines. During the past five years some of the schemes have been restructured and consolidated in order to have focused implementation. The Ministry have also established a comprehensive system of Monitoring for effective implementation of the programmes.

(c) The amount allocated and utilized during the last five years i.e., 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Total allocation (Centre+State)	Total expenditure
1.	1999-2000	13906.31	12355.92
2.	2000-2001	16472.49	15532.02
3.	2001-2002	16311.94	13387.52
4.	*2002-2003	15219.97	15314.29
5.	*2003-2004	14051.64	13195.51

#Provisional

*Progress under the MPGSY for the year 2001-02 included during this year

Problem of safe potable water

†288. SHRIMATI KUMKUM RAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing problem of safe potable water in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to resolve the said problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per survey conducted in 1991, the number of quality affected habitations due to excess fluoride, excess salinity, excess iron, excess arsenic, excess nitrate and multiple water quality problems was 2,16,794. As per fresh water quality survey ordered in March 2000, State Governments reported 2,16,968 rural habitations with drinking water quality problems. Out of these, 31,306 habitations are affected with excess fluoride, 23,495 with excess salinity, 1,18,088 with excess iron, 5,029 with excess arsenic, 13,958 with excess nitrate and 25,092 habitations having multiple water quality problems.

(c) Rural drinking water is a State subject. Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States to accelerate coverage of rural habitations through a centrally sponsored scheme, namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Helping State Governments in tackling water-quality problems in the rural areas is one of the objectives of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Department of Drinking Water Supply. Sub-mission programmes were introduced in 1992-93 to tackle water quality and sustainability problems. Till 31/3/1998, 120 projects at an outlay of Rs. 1342 crore under sub-mission programme were sanctioned to tackle wates quality problems on the funding pattern of 75:25 between Centre and State. These were implemented by the State Governments. With effect from 1-4-1998, however, the power to sanction projects under Sub-mission programme was delegated to the State Governments. There is no change in funding pattern of 75:25 between Centre and State for tackling water quality problems. 15% of ARWSP funds released to States are earmarked for tackling water quality problems. Fully covered States can spend higher proportion of funds on projects for tackling water-quality problems, with prior approval of the Central Government.

Affect of Multi fibre agreement under WTO regime

289. DR. AKHILESH DAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Multi Fibre Agreement under the World Trade